

Supreme Judge,
W. V. PECK, of Scioto County.
Attorney General,
C. P. WOLCOTT, of Summit.
Comptroller of Treasury,
W. B. THIRALL, of Franklin.
Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN L. MARTIN, of Butler.

The Republican Press on Disunion.

We publish an article in another column from the "Meigs County Telegraph," a Republican journal in Ohio, which comments on an article that appeared a short time since in the "Day-Book." We publish this for two reasons: first, to deny emphatically that we ever proposed, threatened, argued or even hinted at such a course for sectionalism, and in the second place, to exhibit to our southern readers the spirit of the anti-slavery press. The "Day-Book" is the only true Union journal in the North, for however patriotic or sincere others may be in their desire to preserve the Union of these States, the means they employ we hold to be wholly inadequate to the end in view. A party is in the field that proposes to exclude the South from the common territory, and thus by penning up their negroes within existing limits, to perpetuate the natural relation of the races and force them to a common level.

The Republican party and the Republican press present this issue, which they term, and properly term, hostility to "slavery" extension, and by confounding the natural repugnance of the northern people for the negro, with the relation that exists at the South, they may obtain possession of the federal government, and thus bring about disunion. The election of Seward, or Chase, or Hale, or any one representing this hostility to "slavery" extension, it says, "is incompatible with the welfare and social safety of the South." What is this but a covert threat that if any man opposed to Slavery extension is elected President by the people, the Union will be dissolved! Yet, forsooth, the "Day-Book" does not threaten disunion. No, it is a Union saving journal. But how does it propose to save the Union?—Why, by the very simple process of spreading Slavery throughout the Union, and giving it the absolute and unquestioned control of the Government. Hence, it says, a sentiment must be created in the North, that would "make Chase, Sumner, Seward, &c., far more likely to be elected than placed in the Presidency, or sent to Congress." No doubt of it! The whole tendency of the doctrines of the "Day-Book" and its co-laborers leads to an unmitigated tyranny, and truly enough, when the pall of an overshadowing despotism has spread its maw wings over all the land—when freedom of speech and the press shall have been effectually suppressed—when manhood shall have been completely crushed out of the people—when such Statesmen as Chase, and Seward, and Sumner—and such ministers as Beecher, and Ting, and Cheever, can safely be lynched by the rabble, at the instigation of the leaders of such Democracy as the "Day-Book" preaches, then indeed will the Union be safe! Such a Union as the "Day-Book" worships, and is laboring to consummate—a Union modeled after the gloomy despotisms of the old world—the Union that exists between tyrants and slaves—a Union cemented by the blood of slaughtered patriots, and decorated with whips, and fetters, and chains, and dungeons—the chosen insignia of despots wherever found.

The "Day-Book" charges its Northern Democratic co-workers, with slinking the pole issue. It says: "The 'Day-Book' alone at the North meets the question by the open declaration that Slavery-extension is right—the equal expansion of Southern population a necessity." It says, "the Northern Democratic press and politicians have hitherto refused to accept the issue tendered by the Republicans, and, clamorous in their denial that they were in favor of 'slavery' extension, have followed Mr. Douglas and others in pursuit of the 'great principle' of the Nebraska bill, which of course had no necessary connection with the question." The result has been, that while if understood—if the subject were explained and the northern masses knew what Chase, Sumner, Seward, &c., were after, what their principles tended to, &c., they would be far more likely to be lynched than placed in the Presidency or sent to Congress—they may, in the face of all this blindness and folly, get into the land and bring up the question of a terrible calamity. The truth is, the old idea of compromise, so general among northern politicians, has exploded, died out, disappeared, and a radical change of circumstances demands a radical change of opinion. We must go on acquiring territory until the whole "boundless continent" is ours, and the time, therefore, has come when the status of the negro must be understood and must be accepted in the common territory if not in the sovereign States of the North. The "Day-Book" alone at the North meets the question by the open declaration that "slavery" extension is right—the equal expansion of southern population a necessity—and it strives to show the northern masses that the whole subject is governed by climatic and industrial laws which utterly and forever forbid a negro, or so called slavery, going anywhere else except just where it should go, and the highest interests of American civilization demand its presence.

As soon as this is understood, the "Republican party" will be exploded and the danger over—that which is now charged with the duty of sectionalism, will sink into the disintegrating form and contemptible proportions of original and undivided Abolitionism. Laboring thus to harmonize the sections, not by the compromises or contrivances of politicians, but by the unity of opinion, we claim to be, per excellence, the friends of the Union and while recognizing the great ability, stern patriotism and true Democracy of the Philadelphia "Argus," Boston "Post," and many others at the North, we must be permitted to say that their party relations and obligations to the nation, talking or position, and tender their services on this question of little or no value.

We also publish this article from the Telegraph to show the apparent sincerity and honesty of northern disunion, and the deplorable extent to which has debauched and degraded otherwise sensible men and good citizens. The writer terms his infamous heresies "their most cherished opinions," and a dumber doubts a moment their truth or fitness, or in other words, the vile and disgusting dogmas of Abolitionism are assumed to be truths not only to be respected by the South, but submitted to when those who "cherish" them get into power.

The above, is the reply of the "New York Day-Book," to an article of ours which appeared in our issue of the 23rd, of June. We give it entire—italicizing certain portions—that our readers may see the precise position of this most widely circulated, and influential of Northern Democratic Journals.

It will be seen that it emphatically denies having ever "threatened disunion." This denial will be a matter of surprise to those who have read no more of that paper than the article above—while to those who have been its constant readers, the surprise will be in the sublime audacity of the declaration. We never charged the "Day-Book" with being in favor of disunion. We have always looked upon the threats of disunion, whether coming from the Slaveholders of the South, or their allies at the North, as the most trans-

parent humbug. The whole "Union-disavowing" fraternity, carry the brand of "demagogues" so ineffably stamped upon their brows, that no mask is thick enough to hide it from view. Their bluster and bombast when interpreted, means simply the thum vapors of bragadoos, to frighten craven hearted cowards and mercenary traders into submission to the demands of an unscrupulous oligarchy. The article to which we replied, as our readers will remember, was simply an appeal to the sordid fears and insane prejudices of that class of people in the North—assumed by the Slaveholders to be the majority—who are actuated by no higher sentiments, and whom, it is assumed, can be moved by such motives.

The "Day-Book," in this article, assumes to be the "only true union journal in the North." And how does it support the claim? By repeating the very threat of disunion, which it so indignantly denies having ever made. Read the article carefully. It says: "A party is in the field, that proposes to exclude the South from the common territories," that is, to prevent the spread of Slavery. "The Republican party, and the Republican press," it says, "present this issue, which they term, and properly term, hostility to Slavery extension." And that "they may obtain possession of the federal government and thus bring about disunion." The election of Seward, or Chase, or Hale, or any one representing this hostility to Slavery extension," it says, "is incompatible with the welfare and social safety of the South."

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Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention, which came off on the 13th, was a glorious affair. The entire State was fully represented, and the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. The platform is admirable, such as all true friends of the people, and opponents of an Oligarchical Government, can cordially and unitedly support. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, entertaining an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrine of the party heretofore inscribed upon its banner, and in the defense of which it has never failed to secure from the intelligent and patriotic freemen of the state an ardent and triumphant support, hereby re-affirm the same, and again commend them to the favorable consideration of the people.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S., and his servile partisans in Congress, aided by their emissaries in Kansas, in their persistent efforts to enforce by violence, fraud, bribery and intimidation upon the people of that Territory, a constitution in opposition to their will, and in fraud of their undoubted rights, deserve and ought to receive the unqualified condemnation of all the American people.

Resolved, That the astounding disclosures of the ruinous and corrupt profligacy of the national administration, which in the brief period of eighteen months of profound peace, has exhausted an overflowing treasury, and added to the public debt forty millions of dollars, without any visible indication of a proposed remedy or cessation of the evil, submits to the people to choose between the alternatives of National Bankruptcy or National Reform.

Resolved, That we invite all men of all parties to join with us in restoring the government to its original purity and principles, and preserving it as an inheritance for those who may come after us.

The ticket seems to suit everybody, except the party which is doomed to be beaten by it.

Hon. W. V. Peck, of Scioto, the candidate for Supreme Judge, needs no encomium from us. His eminent ability, and fitness for the position, is fully admitted, even by the most rabid of the opposition. His election by an overwhelming majority is a fixed fact, and he will grace the seat now held by T. W. Bartly, the only genuine Dred Scott—Leecompton—Buchanan—"African"—Democrat on the Bench.

Hon. C. P. Wolcott, the present able and upright Attorney General, was as meted and proper, was unanimously re-nominated by acclamation. His election is sure, by any majority you choose.

Hon. W. B. Thirlall, as Controller of the Treasury, is just the man for the post. He now fills the office by the appointment of Gov. Chase, which will be ratified and confirmed by the people.

Hon. John L. Martin, nominee for Board of Public Works, is said by those well acquainted with him, to be eminently fitted for the position to which he is sure to be elected.

We place the ticket at the head of our columns, with the grateful conviction that in advocating its election, we will be aiding to place in important stations, men of large capability, and tried fidelity, who will execute the trusts reposed in them, with a paramount regard to the interests of the people.

We look upon the election of this ticket as a thing beyond the province of doubt, but for the purpose of settling the policy of this oldest, and greatest State of the West—this first born of the Ordinance of 1787—we want to see a majority that will show to other States, the spirit that really animates our people. Republicans of Meigs County, the State ticket is before you! Your duty from this day, until the election, is to earnestly, calmly, truthfully labor for its triumphant election.

The "Cincinnati Commercial" of the 8th, says: "The Governor of Kansas, Hon. J. W. Denver, was in the city yesterday, and proceeded to Wilmington, Ohio, where his family have resided during his sojourn in Kansas. He proceeds thence to Washington. Governor Denver is the only one of the Kansas Governors who has not lost reputation, and became immersed in damaging personal and political embarrasments in the Territory. He has discharged his duties in just and manly manner, and has won more than golden opinions from all sorts of people in Kansas."

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We very much fear that if Gov. Denver is understood at Washington, to be the fair and impartial officer he is represented to be in the above paragraph, that the people of that unhappy Territory will soon be deprived of his services. Will he be permitted to return? We very much doubt it. He is not the man to do the work of the Administration, and will be compelled to change his course, or be removed. Mark the prediction.

The Origin, Necessity and Results of Teachers' Institutes.

The first Teachers' Institute, of which we have any account, was held in the city of Hartford, in Connecticut, in 1839, at the instance of Henry Bailey, a gentleman who has done much to improve and elevate the character of teachers, and give reputation to the New England School System. The results of this first Institute were such, that others were soon after held in several other States, and Teachers' Institutes are now permanent institutions, wherever they have been once properly organized, and in every State which enjoys the priceless blessing of a well conducted system of public Schools.

It is now about ten years since they were first introduced into Ohio, and last year there were twenty-one Institutes held in as many counties of the State.

In some of the New England States, liberal provision has been made by the legislatures for the support of Institutes. Massachusetts last year appropriated three hundred dollars for each Institute held in the State, and this, notwithstanding her appropriation to sustain Normal Schools, designed expressly for the education of teachers.

Institutes in Ohio have been principally sustained by the liberality of the teachers themselves, yet the time may come, when our legislature may deem such appropriations worthy of their considerations, and beneficent in their effects.

The object or design of Teachers' Institutes is the elevation and improvement of the teachers of Common Schools, the production of uniformity and excellence in the modes of governing Schools, conducting the exercises in the same, so that children shall be attracted to the Schools instead of being driven there; in short, to awaken a deeper interest in the subject of education, not only among teachers and pupils, but among parents, and diffuse correct notions upon the subject of teaching, as well as upon the duties and responsibilities both of teachers and parents.

The necessity of some such institution, will, in the absence of Normal Schools, readily suggest itself to every reflecting mind. Before individuals engage in any mechanical occupation, or learned profession, they must serve an apprenticeship, often for a number of years, before they dare claim public patronage. Not so however with regard to the profession of teaching, the most difficult of all. How often young men and women without any other preparation and qualification than that acquired by six weeks or two months attendance, and that very irregularly, at some country School, or for a few winters, think themselves qualified for the most responsible position in community, that of training the youthful mind for its conflict with the stern realities of life. If all who may hereafter teach, could be educated in schools of high rank and of equal excellence, there would be no necessity for Teachers' Institutes. Such however will not be the case, and we must avail ourselves of whatever instrumentality we find that promises to accomplish anything in this direction.

Again, most teachers teach as they themselves have been taught, without ever inquiring whether there are any other modes of imparting instruction. Classifying their pupils, and awakening and keeping up an interest in their several studies, than those pursued years ago.

Hence, many teachers fail to teach good Schools; not from ignorance of the science, but because their experience is limited, and they have taken no pains to inform themselves, with regard to their improvements, so essential to success in their vocation. Many of our teachers are young, as well as deficient in mental culture, they have never been schooled in self-discipline, and of course cannot control others. Hence some of our Common Schools are little bedlams, and worse than useless. These things need not be so, if teachers can be made to feel the importance and responsibility of their vocation, to see the necessity of self-improvement, and to feel, that above and beyond dollars and cents, they have a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of those committed to their charge.

Teachers' Institutes, teachers are brought together from all parts of the county, for mutual instruction. Thus each becomes possessed of the experience of all the rest of a community of interest and feeling is secured and promoted, a strong desire for improvement is excited, and a facility in imparting instruction acquired. Teachers thus trained soon learn to look upon their profession in a different light than heretofore, as one in which there are degrees of excellence to which they may attain, and to feel that their efforts will be appreciated, and appropriately rewarded.

Their effects soon become obvious in our Schools. The teachers have received new light, and are imparting instruction with a zeal never before felt, to their pupils. Children love order and earnestness in their teachers, and from sympathy soon become deeply interested in their studies and in the prosperity of the school.

In such a School, how pleasant to each! No need now for fustian, hickory twigs, leather goggles, nor dunce blocks—they have given place to the blessed influence of kindness and sympathy. Wherever then Institutes are held, an interest in the subject of education is awakened and just ideas of its importance are formed and cherished in the community, by the direct attention called to it. J. M. EVANS.

A FLEA UNDER A MICROSCOPE.—When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant, we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a vast array of much more complex than ever a warrior wore, and composed of strong polished plates, fitted over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise-shell, and where they meet, hundreds of strong quills project like those on the back of the porcupine or hedgehog. There are the arched neck, the bright eyes, the transparent cases, piercers to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood, six long jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast ready for any moment to be thrown out with immense force for that jump which bores one when they wish to catch him; and at the end of each leg hooked claws, to enable him to cling to whatever he lights upon. A flea can leap a thousand times its own length, which is the same as if a man jumped to the height of 700 feet; and he can draw a load 200 times his own weight.

Married.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. A. Jordan, Mr. Andrew P. Brown and Misses of Kentonville, Meigs Co.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. S. Smith, Mr. John H. Brown and Misses of Kentonville, Meigs Co.

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POMEROY MARKET.

Flour,	34 00/100 lb
Wheat,	80 00/100 lb
Oats,	25 00/100 lb
Barley,	25 00/100 lb
Apples (Green),	35 00/100 bush
Apples (Red),	75 00/100 bush
Butter,	150 per lb
Eggs,	150 per lb
Chicken,	150 per lb
Geese,	150 per lb
Swine,	150 per lb
Sheep,	150 per lb
Cattle,	150 per lb
Calves,	150 per lb
Pigs,	150 per lb
Wool,	150 per lb
Hay,	150 per lb
Straw,	150 per lb
Grain,	150 per lb
Produce,	150 per lb
Meat,	150 per lb
Butter,	